

W Y M O N D H A M U R B A N D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

for the year

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of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

together with the

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

R.D.Harland, M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Local Health Office,
Aspland Road,
NORWICH.

D.C.Thompson, M.A.P.H.I.
Council Offices,
14 Middleton Street,
WYMONDHAM.

WYMONDHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1971

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1971.

The figures we have received from the General Register Office give the estimated mid-year population as 8,530.

A study of the annual returns in the tables of the following pages show a remarkable similarity in most respects in each succeeding year. In many ways this is encouraging as it indicates that we are managing to stave off the ravages of epidemic disease due to micro bacteria - most notably in recent years the virus of measles.

There are, however, still too many notifications of this latter disease being made to us. We have studied all these carefully and so far as we can judge we have not had one for a child who has previously received the measles vaccine. This suggests that there is a possibility of completely eliminating this disease and with it the 400 deaths occurring annually throughout the country, not to mention the permanent ear, eye, lung and brain damage in a much greater number who do not die. At least one unimmunised child in Area 5 is known to have had a serious brain infection from this cause.

Looked at in another way, the stability of the statistics over the years is disappointing. For example, the number of illegitimate births shows no downward trend. Some 20% of the considerable number of persons dying of coronary thrombosis are under 65 years of age, as are some 30% of those dying of lung cancer and the total numbers show no signs of falling from this eminently preventable disease.

An important factor for public health, not illustrated by the statistical figures of this report, which has exercised everyone's concern in recent years is that of environmental pollution. Although empty containers labelled cyanide were discovered on one tip in Area 5, we were fortunate in having no gross or dramatic illustration of this problem. However, what has been referred to in the past by the diminutive title of public health nuisance is rapidly becoming eligible for upgrading to a public health hazard by simply increasing its volume. The bombardment of people's senses by adverse aesthetic standards must eventually be hazardous to their mental well-being rather than just a temporary nuisance as in the past. Particularly

is this the case of litter left indiscriminately on the banks of our watercourses and in the lay-bys of our roads in ever-increasing quantities. Every council has shown its concern by debating the problem, but to little effect. The penalty of the law has no deterrent effect for a crime to which so many are insensible over such a vast area. The only hope would seem to be in the long term to try to increase the sensibility to environmental factors other than gross pollution in the young. Very important and not sufficiently appreciated is how young this should be. The greatest influence on the development of character is probably in the very earliest years of our life. Development of personality involves more than physical safety and comfort during this period and is in the hands of parents who are themselves young and inexperienced.

A leading authority on child development lists the following psychological needs of a child:-

1. Affection and continuity of individual care.
2. Security rooted in a knowledge of belonging. Stable personal relationships and familiar environmental conditions.
3. A sense of personal identity, dignity as a human being and self respect.
4. Opportunity to learn from experience.
5. Opportunity to achieve success in some field of endeavour, however small.
6. Opportunity to achieve independence.
7. Opportunity to take responsibility and be of service to others.

Probably a majority of parents fulfil most of these obligations quite subconsciously, but one suspects that an ever-increasing minority are reaching maturity having been deprived of all too many of these requirements. They, in their turn, fail to appreciate the requirements for the development of a whole person from an early age. So the vicious circle is maintained, and ever-increasing numbers defile the environment through lack of aesthetic appreciation.

As a possible long-term solution, have we not the right to question whether compulsory education is started soon enough, and the priorities for what are considered essential subjects? Could not the successful indoctrination of the child population as experienced in Nazi Germany in the past and in China today be used for other than political motives?

A modern pollutant in country areas which has caused considerable intrusion is the spraying of crops from the air. The evidence indicates that on occasions there is considerable overspill of the spray beyond the crop area. This is very undesirable, especially when it affects small private gardens with their day to day crops of fruit and vegetables. I can offer no evidence of human ill-health being the outcome of this, but aetiology of illness so often remains obscure that it may be a contributory factor. The law supplies compensation for damage, but the proof is difficult to supply and the legal costs negate the compensation. The smallholder who loses his bees and has to be advised that his strawberries are probably not safe to eat, just has to grin and bear it.


On a national scale the potential for improvement of environmental health is almost boundless. The biggest cancer killer in your district would be practically eliminated by stopping cigarette smoking, and the health of teeth could be revolutionised by fluoridation of drinking water. Locally, however, constant day to day vigilance is required on a host of other environmental factors to continue the generally high standard of public health which we enjoy and here I would like to thank your Public Health Inspector for his constant enthusiasm and help. Finally, may I express my appreciation of you and your committee for your kindness and interest at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

R.D. Harland

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Aspland Road,
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WYMONDHAM URBAN DISTRICT - 1971

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	10,950
Estimated Resident Population	8,530
Rateable Value	£282,328
Sum Produced by a Penny Rate	£2,840

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	76	86	162
Illegitimate	4	6	10
Totals	80	92	172

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population = 20.2

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births = 6

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	77	86	163
Illegitimate	4	6	10
Totals	81	92	173

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	2

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 12 (per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate = 12 (per 1,000 legitimate births)

Illegitimate = 0 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality (per 1,000 live births) = 6

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 6

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 12

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 4 Females - 6 Total - 10 = 6% of Total Live Births

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortions) = NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 0.0

Table 8. DEATHS (All Ages)

Males - 39 Females - 43 Total - 82

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population) = 9.6

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Virus Infection	1	-	1
Congenital Abnormality	-	1	1

Table 10. NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	-	1	1
4 weeks and under 1 year	1	-	1
1 " " 5	-	-	-
5 " " 15	-	-	-
15 " " 25	-	-	-
25 " " 35	2	-	2
35 " " 45	1	-	1
45 " " 55	2	4	6
55 " " 65	9	2	11
65 " " 75	14	10	24
75 and over	10	26	36
Totals	39	43	82

Table 11. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

	Males	Females	Total
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	1	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	3	5
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
Other diseases of Nervous System	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	7	11	18
Other Forms of Heart Disease	1	3	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	2	4	6
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	2	7
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	-	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All Other Accidents	1	1	2
Totals	39	43	82

Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<u>Live Births (per 1,000 pop.)</u>	(145)	(135)	(145)	(158)	(172)
Wymondham U.D.	21.4	18.4	18.6	19.1	20.2
Area 5	16.3	16.1	14.9	15.1	16.1
England & Wales (provisional)	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0
<u>Still Births (per 1,000 total births)</u>	(-)	(-)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Wymondham U.D.	0.0	0.0	20.7	12.5	6
Area 5	9.4	9.6	12.7	12.3	7
England & Wales (provisional)	14.8	14.0	13.0	13.0	11.6
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop.)</u>	(82)	(74)	(66)	(74)	(82)
Wymondham U.D.	12.1	10.1	8.5	8.9	82
Area 5	12.5	13.3	11.8	11.7	12.5
England & Wales (provisional)	11.2	11.9	13.6	11.7	12.0
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</u>	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wymondham U.D.	22.9	15.0	13.8	12.7	12
Area 5	14.6	13.0	14.6	11.6	12.3
England & Wales (provisional)	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18

NOTE 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Wymondham U.D.
2. Area 5 comprises Depwade, Forehoe & Henstead and Loddon R.D.s and Diss and Wymondham U.D.s.

Table 13. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Wymondham U.D.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of Deaths	14	10	13	13	16	22	25
Percentage of total deaths	18	14	16	18	24	30	30

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Wymondham U.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1971	39	12	5	43	13	1
1970	35	14	4	39	8	-
1969	38	7	2	28	9	-
1968	36	5	2	38	8	2
1967	42	8	2	40	5	1
Totals	190	46	15	188	43	4

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - Wymondham U.D.
(According to Age Groups)

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-	2
Measles	-	5	-	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1	2
Totals	-	7	4	1	1	13

Table 16. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS -
Wymondham U.D.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	13	14	10	-	4
Measles	10	77	23	35	5
Whooping Cough	44	2	1	1	2
Dysentery (Sonne)	6	-	2	7	-
Food Poisoning	2	2	5	1	2
Jaundice	-	-	2	2	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary	-	-	1	-	-
Tetanus	*	-	1	-	-
Totals	73	96	45	46	13

* Tetanus not notifiable before 1.10.68.

Information given by the County Medical Officer in respect of Vaccination and Immunisation carried out in Area 5 (comprising Depwade, Forehoe & Henstead and Loddon R.D.'s and Diss and Wymondham U.D.'s) during the year is shown in Tables 17 to 23.

Table 17. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-15	Total
787	268	30	1085	170	1256	1426

Table 18. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH - Area 5

PRIMARY			
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total
789	268	30	1087

Table 19. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total
803	286	130	1219	177	2063	2240

Table 20. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-14	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-15	Total
787	240	-61	1088	94	1728	1822

Table 21. B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS - Area 5

This is given at the age of 13 years to all school children who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. Number of skin tests and subsequent B.C.G. vaccinations last year is recorded.

Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	Number B.C.G. Vaccinated
1577	55	1451

Table 22. GERMAN MEASLES (RUBELLA) VACCINATION - Area 5

This was introduced towards the end of 1970 and is offered to 13 year old girls.

Year	Vaccinated
1970	400
1971	484

Table 23. ENGLISH MEASLES VACCINATION - Area 5

	Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-14	Total
1968	11	369	656	1036
1969	81	234	587	902
1970	5	742	670	1417
1971	411	390	276	1077

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wymondham Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as Public Health Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1971.

STAFF

Your Public Health Inspector holds, in addition, the appointment of Assistant to the Surveyor and has the services of a part-time Clerical Assistant.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Public Cleansing, Council Houses and Housing Improvement Grants are included in the duties of the Engineer and Surveyor.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

During the year under review five families, comprising 6 persons, were displaced from unfit houses and four of these families were rehoused by the Council.

Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957

Number of undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council to carry out work to make houses fit for habitation	1
Number of Demolition Orders made	1
Number of Closing Orders made	-
Number of houses made fit	4
Number of houses demolished	15

Informal Proceedings under Housing and Public Health Acts

Number of informal notices served	6
Number of informal notices complied with	5

The progress in dealing with sub-standard houses improved slightly. During the year orders were made in respect of 1 house and 5 families were rehoused. This slow rate of progress is due to suitable accommodation not being available to rehouse people from slum clearance property.

During the year it was resolved not to re-let houses in Rattle Row, Pople Street as they became vacant. This is sub-standard property owned by the Council and being used as temporary accommodation.

New Housing Progress

During the year 88 dwellings were completed, 13 by the Council and 75 by Private Enterprise. At the year end 125 Private, and 26 Council dwellings at Edwin Close, were under construction

The position with regard to post-war housing at the 31st December, 1971 was that a total of 1,849 units of habitation had been completed and occupied, 15 temporary and 440 permanent dwellings provided by the Council and 1,394 by Private Enterprise. The dwellings built by the Council are made up as follows:-

11	4	-	bedroom houses
199	3	-	bedroom houses (including Warden's houses)
30	2	-	bedroom flats)
30	1	-	bedroom flats) in Duplex houses
28	2	-	bedroom flats
4	1	-	bedroom flats
1	3	-	bedroom flat (Warden's unit at Ogden Close)
69	2	-	bedroom bungalows
54	1	-	bedroom bungalows
15	2	-	bedroom temporary bungalows
2	2	-	bedroom flats over shops
12	2	-	bedroom houses

Post War Accommodation (Council)

4 - bedroom Accommodation	3 - bedroom Accommodation	2 - bedroom Accommodation	1 - bedroom Accommodation
11	200	156	88

Post War Conversions (Fairland Flats) 2 4

For the information of the Council details of Pre-War Houses are as follows:-

4 - bedroom Accommodation Houses	3 - bedroom Flats	2 - bedroom Accommodation	2 - bedroom Accommodation
4	2	226+	26*

* Includes Council Offices Flat - 12 cottages, Rattle Row - Rose Cottage - and house occupied by Mrs. Platten which had one bedroom converted into a bathroom.

+ Includes Manor House, Bridewell Street and Cemetery Lodge.

Total Housing Accommodation in the District

At the 31st December, 1971 the total number of dwellings in the Urban Area was 3,242 including those occupied in connection with a business, i.e. shop, licensed premises and hotels etc.

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council including sub-standard houses in temporary use was 719 which is equivalent to 22.17% of the total, as against 23.09% for 1970.

Building Plots for development by private individuals.

As the majority of development in the Wymondham area is being carried out by Builders and Developers on a large scale the Council felt there was a need for a site where individual plots could be sold to private individuals to enable them to build to their own design and selecting their own Builder. Land was acquired for this purpose at Barnham Broom Road/Tuttles Lane and by the end of the year Planning Consent obtained, the terms and conditions of sale determined to enable the plots to be sold early in the new year.

House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959 Housing Acts 1961 & 1964

(a) Pre-War Council Houses

Work commenced at the beginning of the year on the modernisation of 30 houses at Silfield Avenue, Green Lane and Park Lane by building on bathrooms and installing baths, lavatory basins, internal W.C.'s, new sinks, draining boards and hot water system, the greater part of this work was completed by the end of the year. A further contract was let for 6 houses at Bunwell Road, Spooner Row to commence early in 1972.

Schemes already completed and those in hand total 227 houses. This leaves 12 pre-war houses at Chapel Road, Spooner Row still to be modernised.

(b) Privately Owned Houses

During the year 25 houses were improved and modernised under the Housing Acts: Discretionary Grants & Improvement Grants 10, Standard Grants 15.

Standard Grants

Year	Number of Houses Modernised or Improved	Total Amount of Grants		
		£.	s.	d.
1959	1	105.	0.	0.
1960	3	247.	13.	2.
1961	8	746.	9.	6.
1962	6	593.	4.	11.
1963	16	1937.	14.	4.
1964	11	1226.	17.	11.
1965	20	2747.	7.	3.
1966	10	1969.	2.	4.
1967	12	2234.	11.	7.
1968	11	2027.	7.	7.
1969	13	1647.	8.	0.
1970	9	1676.	19.	10.
1971	15	2313.	71p.	
Total	135	19473.	53p.	

Average Grant per dwelling: £142.02 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Discretionary & Improvement Grants

Year	Number of Houses Modernised or Improved	Total Amount of Grants		
		£.	s.	d.
1952	1	290.	0.	0.
1953	2	320.	16.	11.
1954	2	269.	6.	4.
1955	9	2421.	13.	0.
1956	14	2587.	12.	4.
1957	11	3101.	0.	0.
1958	10	2778.	0.	0.
1959	10	2549.	9.	6.
1960	8	2431.	0.	0.
1961	2	278.	10.	0.
1962	4	1020.	17.	0.
1963	6	2425.	19.	7.
1964	3	1189.	1.	9.
1965	3	1054.	12.	4.
1966	1	316.	10.	0.
1967	3	925.	10.	4.
1968	1	168.	17.	9.
1969	NIL	-	-	-
1970	6	2614.	14.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1971	10	4386.	99p.	
Total	106	31130.	58p.	

Average Grant per dwelling: £293.68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Grouped Homes for the Aged

At the beginning of the year under review 13 remaining bungalows at the new Grouped Homes scheme, known as Ogden Close, were completed and occupied.

Both Grouped Homes, Standley Court and Ogden Close, functioned smoothly and efficiently during the year. The two tables below give an indication of the extent to which the services provided are used:-

<u>Standley Court.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Calls for assistance by alarm bells ...	13	21	55	126	57
Doctors called	28	31	22	30	25
General assistance	378	381	466	604	762
General assistance on instructions of G.P.	24	85	12	10	37
Chimney Fires	2	3	1	0	1
Use of Visitors beds (No. of nights)...	3	3	0	1	4
Deaths	2	2	1	0	2

<u>Ogden Close</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Calls for assistance by alarm bells ...	30
Doctors called	38
General assistance	7 (Residents in need of assistance each day)
General assistance on instructions of G.P.	8
Fires (Kitchen)	2
Use of visitors beds (No. of nights)...	25
Deaths	1

Demand for New Houses

The register of applications for Council Houses from persons residing or working within the Urban District showed 165 live applications as at the 31st December, 1971. The details of these applications are set out below along with the figures for the previous five years:-

	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1969.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>
Childless Families	40	43	70	44	33
Families with 1 child	23	37	60	50	45
Families with 2 or more children	23	41	53	33	29
Old people requiring bungalows	44	45	53	50	58
Total	130	166	236	177	165

Overcrowding

	Housing Act Standard	Bedroom Standard
Cases remaining on register - 31/12/70	1	8
Cases reported 1/1/71 - 31/12/71.	--	5
Cases abated 1/1/71 - 31/12/71		
(a) by action of Local Authority	-	
(b) otherwise	-	1
Total remaining at 31/12/71	1	12

WATER

The Water for the whole of the Urban District is now provided by the South Norfolk Water Board who took over the Council's Undertaking on the 1st April, 1969.

Water Statistics

A water supply has been maintained throughout the year to the whole of the supply area which falls within the Urban District.

No. of dwellings supplied (direct to House)	3052 (estimated)
No. of population supplied (direct to House)	8186 "
No. of dwellings supplied by standpipe	20 "
No. of population supplied by standpipe	46 "

The Fluoride content of the Wymondham supply was 0.05 parts per million.

Sampling

A total of 30 routine samples of water were taken from various sections of the distribution system for bacteriological examination, 17 by the South Norfolk Water Board and 15 by your Public Health Inspector. The result of one sample proved unsatisfactory and the Water Board was consulted and further samples taken gave satisfactory results.

In addition four samples were taken from private wells and bores.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SEWERAGE

Sewage Disposal Works

The works at Chapel Lane which include screen, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, bacteriological filters, humus tanks, conventional sludge drying beds and storm water tanks.

The usual difficulties were experienced in the disposal of sludge from the drying beds.

As mentioned in my previous reports for 1968, 1969 and 1970 the works are overloading both bacteriologically and hydraulically and parts are subject to flooding.

Increased load due to housing development is making it increasingly difficult to maintain any standard of effluent.

Proposed Enlargement of Sewage Disposal Works and Construction of Relief Outfall Sewer

A letter dated 4th November, 1970 from the Ministry of Housing & Local Government approving in principle proposals made to them for the works and authorising the invitation of tenders.

A letter was also received from the Norfolk County Council stating that the County Council's Water and Sewerage Sub-Committee have approved in principle, for grant purposes, the Council's revised proposals for laying a new trunk sewer and the reconstruction and enlargement of the Treatment Works, at an estimated cost of £295,000.

In a letter from the County Public Health Engineer it was stated that due to the Ministry's protracted consideration of the proposed scheme it would not be feasible to start work in time to involve any expenditure during the year 1970/71 and suggesting a capital expenditure programme of £90,000 for 1971/72, £150,000 for 1972/73 and £55,000 for 1973/74.

On receiving the above approval from the Ministry of Housing & Local Government the Consulting Engineers stated they would give priority to the preparation of drawings and contract documents with a view to inviting tenders in the Spring of 1971.

A considerable amount of research on Wymondham sludge had been completed and submitted to Press Manufacturers for comments and confirmation before plant quotations were obtained and it was proposed that this section of the work be let as a separate contract, preferably to a Building Contractor, for completion at the same time as the main works which will extend over a two year period.

The Successful tender was for £250 837.42 submitted by Messrs. M. Maclean Ltd., and work officially commenced on the contract on the 18th October, 1971.

Sewerage System.

A survey and investigation, into surface water infiltration to the foul sewer, which was commenced in 1970 was continued during the year with special attention being paid to the Silfield and Station Road localities and the flooding which occurs under the railway bridge following heavy rain fall.

The Engineer & Surveyor stated that proposals to remedy this trouble should provide for the exclusion of surface water from the sewage system, an examination of the condition of such sewer in Silfield Road and an investigation of the levels of the length of main in Station Road between the junction with Silfield Road and extending to the trunk sewer near the river bridge in Station Road.

In addition to the infiltration of surface water into the foul sewer in the Silfield area there was evidence that gravel and stones were entering the system and in order to locate the point of entry it was agreed that a T.V. survey of the main in this area be carried out.

Leaking foul drains were located at Park Close and Green Lane which no doubt contributed to the above problem. Junctions which were fitted at the time of construction were not used or sealed off and have been acting as land drains. These have now been sealed.

Several minor sewer blockages occurred and were cleared during the year, including ones at The Lizard and Station Road.

New Sewers

The sewers on the Town Green estate and the drain serving Nos. 13a, 13 and 15 Norwich Common were adopted and declared public sewers vested in the Local Authority.

Cesspools

The adjoining Rural District Council empties cesspools when necessary within the Urban District. The Rural District Council charges £3 per load. Where no sewer is available the Council has allowed one free emptying per year and in other cases the full cost of £3 is recovered from the person requiring this service.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The 18 cu. yd. Dual Tip Refuse Collection vehicle with Packet Plate, purchased in October 1967 has given good service during the year. The above vehicle collects most of the domestic refuse within the town and some of the trade refuse.

There is a weekly collection of household refuse in the town area and a fortnightly collection in the rural parts of the district. The rural parts of the district are collected by a Contractor, and the weekly collection on the Lizard is also carried out by a Contractor as the refuse vehicle is too large to go under the Lizard Bridge, also some trade refuse is collected by a Contractor.

1. Weekly Collection Area (Direct Labour)

Norwich Road - as far as Urban District boundary.

Browick Road - as far as level crossing.

Silfield Road - as far as Colls Farm.

London Road - including 2 cottages near Longfields House.

Cavick Road - as far as Urban District boundary.

To the north of the town - Tuttle's Lane is roughly the limit of collection.

Number of bins emptied weekly including extra bins - approximately 3868.

2. Weekly Collection Area (Contract)

The Lizard.

Number of bins emptied weekly - 58

3. Fortnightly Collection (Contract)

Spooner Row, Sutton, Silfield, Browick and Downham.

Number of bins emptied fortnightly - approximately 374.

Pail closets within the weekly collection area are emptied by an adjoining Rural District Council on a contract basis. The number of pail closets emptied weekly is now 24.

Trade refuse is collected and a charge made of 3d in the pound of the Rateable Value of the premises concerned. Towards the end the year the Council looked into the charges for this service and decided that this system of charging was not economic nor equitable and that the charge should relate to the volume of refuse collected, new charges were approved to be levied from the 1st April 1972 at a rate of 5p per bin or bin equivalent after allowing 1 bin to be collected from each property free of cost.

Domestic and trade refuse is disposed of at Council's Strayground Lane tip. Controlled tipping is carried out as and when suitable covering material is available. An arrangement in operation in the previous year, whereby a local contractor keeps the tip tidy by levelling with a bulldozer once every three weeks was continued throughout the year

At a Public Health Committee meeting held on the 11th May 1971 a report was received on refuse disposal from the Working Party set up by the Minister for the Environment. This will no doubt be taken into consideration at the time of Local Government reorganisation. In the meantime strict control is to be kept on existing tips.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Premises Registered under Section 16

Manufacture of sausages, etc.	5
Manufacture of Ice Cream.	Nil
Sale of Ice Cream	24

Milk & Dairies General Regulations, 1959

There are thirteen traders in the Urban District registered under the above Act as Milk Distributors.

Part IV Section 62

There is one licensed Knackers Yard in the Urban District.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. Inspection and Supervision of Food

Food premises in the Urban District are as follows:-

<u>Trade</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Butchers	5
Grocers & Confectionery	24
Catering Establishments	5
Wet and Fried Fish	4
Greengrocers	4
Bakehouses	2
Licensed Premises	15

In addition to the above premises there are also on average about 7 food stalls of various types trading at the Market Place on market day.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to food premises of all types during the year under review, and informal notices were sent to 4 traders drawing their attention to several defects which were all remedied by the end of the year or during the early part of 1972.

POULTRY PROCESSING PREMISES

There are two poultry processing premises within the District. About 26,000 ducks, 3000 turkeys and 400 chickens reared on the premises are killed and rough plucked each year. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption is approximately 0.1% and the weight condemned as unfit amounts to approximately 317lbs.

FOOD CONDEMNED

The food set out in schedule below was condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year. This shows a considerable increase over previous years due to frozen food refrigerator cabinets breaking down.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Item.</u>
61	Peas	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Chopped pork
10	Beans	6	Bottles Cordial
20	Chips	3	Chickens
2	Roast beef dinners.	10	Puff pastry
9	Arctic rolls	32	Beef burgers
17	Dairy Van. ice cream.	27	Steaklets
66	Mousse tub.	12	Sausages
36	Strawberry trifle	14	Chicken joints
6	Cream sponge - coffee	14	Rissoles
6	Cream sponge - lemon	1	Beef dinner
20	Cream sponge - van. & chocolate	6	Sweet corn
12	Pork burgers	6	Croquettes
12	Burgers cheese	10	Chips
3	Fish fingers	10	Peas
12	Cod in butter sauce	5	Beans
5 lb.	Scampi.	8	Sprouts
1 tin	Pressed Brisket of Beef	1	Cod in Shrimp sauce
28 lb.	Frozen fish	5	Kipper fillets
1	Roast beef	4	Haddock fillets
5	Beef burgers	4	Cod fillets
1	Fish cake	4	Cod fry
1	Plaice	3	Plaice
1	Buttered smoked haddock	14	Cod in butter sauce
4	Pies - minced beef & onion	14	Haddock
4	Fish cakes	3	Fish cakes
1	Large plaice	3	Pies S. & K.
3	Cod fillets	3	Pies chicken
6	Cod in cheese sauce	5	Fish fingers
5	Haddock steaks	4	Roast beef with pork

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963.

The premises known as No. 54 The Lizard, Wymondham, are licensed as an Animal Boarding Establishment.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There is one shop in the area licensed under the above Act - Messrs. F.W. Myhill & Son Ltd., at 36 Fairland Street, Wymondham.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956/68.

No major troubles from Air Pollution occurred in the district during 1971.

An excessive smoke emission was noticed from two establishments:- One from a factory chimney, the owners carried out a considerable amount of work to prevent any recurrence of this emission and this work continued into 1972.

The second excessive smoke emission was from land occupied by a scrap metal dealer and was caused by the burning of railway carriages, just after this emission the practice of burning carriages ceased and was no further problem during 1971.

ALKALI ACT.

During a visit to a scrap metal dealers yard it was noticed that cable stripping was being carried out in the open air. The Alkali Inspector was informed, who carried out his own investigation which resulted in legal proceedings being taken against the owner of the business who pleaded guilty and was awarded a fine.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

A total of four dealers were registered in the District under the provisions of this Act.

FACTORIES

The following table gives details of the number of factories in the District, together with notice served to remedy defects found in the course of inspection of the various premises:-

	<u>Number on Register</u>	Number of		
		Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	22	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	27	84	1	-
Total	100	106	1	-

The number of outworkers employed by Messrs. Co-Operative Wholesale Society Ltd. included on the August list required by Section 133 (I)(C) was 7.

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred To H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (Sect. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sect. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Sect. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Sect. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sect. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sect. 7)					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

On the 31st December the number of registrations were as follows:-

	<u>Number of new Registrations</u>	<u>Total Number of Registered Premises</u>	<u>Number of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	1	22	124
Retail Shops	1	53	190
Wholesale shops Warehouses	2	2	3
Catering Establishments	-	3	18

Inspections have been made under the above Act during the year and 8 informal notices have been sent to owner, drawing their attention to defects that existed on their premises. At the end of the year all 8 premises had been brought up to standard.

RODENT CONTROL

One of the Council's employees is employed part-time on rodent control.

Set out below is a copy of the report made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the performance of the Council's function under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Properties Other than Sewers	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	3361	66
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) Inspected following notification	420	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	155	-
(ii) Mice	7	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	770	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	9	-
(ii) Mice	-	-
Sewers		
4. There were no sewers infested by rats during the year.		

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant.

D.C. Thompson
M.A.P.H.I.

